THE STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE DELAWARE COUNTY (OHIO) FAIR.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 3, 1856.
The following are the names of the parties who were instably killed by the explosion of the steam-engine at the Delaware County Fair yesterday: Mrs. A. Walker, Thomas Williams, William Finck, Henry Stommell, Louis Powers, Mrs. Shaw, Frank Smith, Hiram Nafers, Mr. Tome, and a man and woman, names unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA 'ATE FAIR. TEASSLEVANIA ATE FAIR.

PITTSHURGE, Fiday, Oct. 3, 1856,
The State Agricultural Fair closed this evening. The
weather for the past two days has been propitious,
Immense crowds visited the grounds, and it was altogriber the most successful Fair ever held here. Judge
Woodward delivered the annual address.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

... The Republicans of stamford, Conn., and vicinity held a large mass meeting on Wednesd sy, in the Park, in that pleasant town. The numbers present were estimated at some 4,000. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Cleveland, Channey Schaffer, esq., of this city, and Mr. Briggs of Ohio. In the evening a large meeting was neld, and addressed by Joseph Hoxie, esq., and Dr. Scodgrass.

-The Buchancers had a grand fizzle on Thursday, p. m., in Bridgeport, Conn. Large bills had been posted over the country; ex-Senator Toucey, ex-Gov, Floyd of Virginia, ex-Hon. John Cotton Smith and others were advertised to speak. Most of the day was used up in raising a hickory pole. About 4 o'clock Mr. Toucey was introduced to the people and spoke about s five minutes, when John Cotton Smith spread himself for about 20 minutes, in the most approved style of Billingsgate, to the great disgust of all decent men present. There were some 500 or 600 in the crowd, and about one-half of them were Fremont men. The demonstration was a failure, and the speeches slim as the uppermost end of the pole to which they gave

-A gentleman who has personally canvassed the north and south sides of Maiden lane, between Pearl and Water streets, on the 1st of October, gives as follows the result of a vote for President:

......23 Would not vote. This includes every accessible voter in the various stores and shops, together with the carmen employed on the block.

-A Republican meeting was held on Saturday evening at Eatontown, N. J., which was addressed by J. C. Underwood, the exile from Virginia. Old Democrats and Whigs, and men of no party, are rallying to the call of Free Speech and Frement.

The Monmouth Herald, formerly a Democratic paper, has raised the Republican colors. This is a great gain for old Monmouth, and will add much strength to those who are laboring there in the good cause.

-A meeting was held at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, for the organization of a Fremont and Dayton Club. It was addressed by Mr. Johnson of Trenton. The ball has just commenced rolling in this part of Jersey, and is destined to leave a wide track behind it.

-On Monday evening of last week G. W. Curtis, esq., addressed a large audience in the Hut, at North Oracge. On Tuesday evening, the Hon. Ephriam March speke at the same place, to an andience who evinced a deep interest in the coquet reasons he assigned for leaving the Fillmore ranks. On Wednesday evening, the German voters of North Orange formed a Fremont and Dayton Club. Several addresses were delivered in German-and this class of adopted citizens are proving themselves to be heart and hand in the good cause of Free Soil and Free Speech. On Monday evening of this week the Hut was well filled (notwithstanding a storm), and an effective speech was delivered by Mr. Tompkins of Newark. Thus the work goes bravely on in Orange and it is hoped that Old Essex will not be found want ing on the great day that is near at hand.

-The Democrats of the Tenth Legion in Penn sylvania have nominated, in place of Asa Packer their present Representative in Congress, Wm. H. Dominick esq., of Honesdale. Mr. Dominick has been regarded as a Free-Soil Democrat; but, in consideration of this nomination, he has swallowed all his antecedents, and seems to think, according to a late speech at Honesdale, that "Slavery is not so bad a thing after all." The Republicans have made no nominations as yet; but we presume that Samuel E. Dominick, esq. of Wayne County, the cousin and law partner of the Border-Ruffian nominee, will be taken up.

-The Republicans of Wayne County, Pennsylvania have nominated a county ticket, which will be elected by some hundreds nu jority-in a county, too, which used to be 1,200 Democratic.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J.-A correspondent writing

Monmouth County, N.J.—A correspondent writing from Freehold, Oct. 2, says:

"The prospects of the Kepublican party in this county are encouraging. Our friends in this county are sanguine of success. A meeting was held last evening at Middleton Point. It was large for the place and enthusiastic. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Coombs of Freehold, Mr. Applegate of Redbank, Mr. Johnson of Trenton, and G. S. M. Walters of Long Island. Notwithstanding the petry annoyances of the leaders of the other two parties, we had a number of each party there, and to judge from the enthusiasm evinced, we added to our numbers.

"The Monmouth Heraid is doing a good work in this county. Mr. Burlingame is to speak here to-morrow. We anticipate a large meeting.

"The people here are all opposed to Slavery, and the Kepublicans have succeeded in making that the issue. The other parties try to force in other points.

sublicans have succeeded in making that the

but without success.

Westchester County.—The Loco-Fecos of the
Westchester County have re nominated Abram R. Strang for Assembly. Edmund G. Sutherland, editor of The Eastern State Journal, is the nominee of the same party in the IId District. The Republicans hold Conventions as follows: Assembly Convention, 11d District, at White Plains, Thurs day, 9th inst.: Assembly Convention, 1st District, at Croton Dam, Friday, 17th inst.: Congressional Convention, for IXth District, at Peckskill, Wednesday, 15th inst.

-John B. Haskin has carried the Congressions Delegates in Westchester County by an almost unanimous vote, and will doubtless be the Democratic nomi-

nee for Congress in the 1Xth District. -A great deal of good has been done in Yates County, New-York, by school district social meetings conversational discussion of the political questions of the day. Yates, they say, will be the banner County in the election.

-There was an immense gathering of the friends of Frement and Freedom at Tioga, Pa., on the 2d instant, which was addressed by the Hon. G. A. Grow and the Hon. E. D. CULVER.

STAMFORD REPUBLICANS .- There was a largelyattended mass meeting of the friends of Fremont and Freedom at Stamford, Connecticut, on Wednesday continuing throughout the day and evening-in th daytime in the camping-ground, in the evening at the Assembly Rooms. Although the people had listened for four or five hours, most of them as a "standing for four or five hours, most of them as a "standing committee," to speeches from Ex-Governor Cleveland, Chauncey Shaffer, James A. Briggs, Joseph Hoxis and Dr. Snodgrass, they again listened, for three hours at night, to speeches from the two gentleman last named. There was a long and imposing procession in the morning, and the enthusiasm was deep-toned throughout. It was a great day for Freedom in Fairfield County, and indicates that she will give a good account of herself in November.

-A correspondent writes from Elizabath, N. J.

Oct. 2, as follows:

"The good people of this old time-honored borough were highly delighted by an able, eloquent and unanswerable argumentative speech from Luman Sherwood, eq., of your city, last evening, under direction of the live Fremont Club of the Third Ward of this city. The great cause of human Freedom will never suffer in the hands of such champions—keep him going it rough this State, and the vote of News-Jersey on the 4th day of Nevember will be an ample reward for all his toil and tomble.

his toil and houble.

The Club are now constructing a Rocky Mountain The Club are now constructing a fact, the com-fortably scat (60 by at feet, for public meetings; it will com-fortably scat (60 persons, and will be ready for a house-warming on Wednesday evening next, when the Club will be addressed by Horace Greeley and Joseph Horie, seqs. A good time may be expected. "The black shadow of doubt in regard to the vote

of New Jersey is fast disappearing. A sure vick "Y is in waiting for Freedom's Hosts, and the city will y, eid

WHO DOUGLAS VOTES FOR .- On the train of care which conveyed Senator Douglas to Galena, a vote, as usual now a days, was taken. The canvassers did not know Douglas, and when they came to him, in passing through the cars, the following conversat took place:

Canvasser-Who do you vote for, Sir, Buchanan

Douglas—(angrily looking up from the perusal of The Chicago Times) Vote for the devil! The result of the canvass was as follows:

Frement 117 Fillmore Buchanan 15 The Devil..... -The Republicans of Astoria village held their firs public meeting on Tuesday evening, and although the rain poured in torrents the demonstration was large and enthusiastic. The Hon. Thos. B. Jackson, Demo ratic ex-Member of Congress, presided, and eloquent peeches were made by Mr. Theo, Winthrop, Mr. Isaac Davton and Mr. Weld, all of New-York. The Frenont and Dayton Glee Club of New-York was also greent and aroused the audience to the highest pitel d enthusiasm by their singing. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for Fremont, Dayton and

John A. King. -The "Veterans" of Manchester, N. H., who, will be remembered, visited President Pierce at Wash agten last Winter, have declined an invitation to do scort duty at the reception of the President in Concord. The a lority of the company are now Fre monters, and they voted that although they would be willing to show official respect to the President, they would not by attending a party reception give appaent indorsement to his political acts.

## GEN. LANE CHALLENGES THE BORDER EUTFIANS.

To Mesers, A. W. DONIFHAN and A. G. Book.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the last half of a circular published in The Missour Republican of Sept. 2, 1856, to which your names are subscribed as indersers. Atchison & Co., your prin cipals, have long since placed themselves beyond the pale of those who can be recognized as gentlemen. and therefore I address you.

If this half of the circular conveys any idea of the spirit or tenor of the whole article, I venture the aertion that in recklessness of veracity and bald falsifi cation it would be difficult to find its parallel.

I have never enlisted an army, nor even a single soldier, to march into Kansas. I traveled through Iowa in company with a large body of peaceable citi zens, each of whom avowed, with the greatest appa rent sincerity, their determination to become bona for settlers of Kansas, and, so far as my knowledge ex tends, have actually made good their professions, and are now making homes for themselves and their famil lies. Fearing my presence might be seized upon as pretext for attacking them by the United States troops I left the company on the east side of the Miss River, and traveled into Kansas alone, taking a differ ent route from theirs, so as to be entirely disconnected with them.

On my arrival in Kansas I found the border papers teeming with inflammatory denunciations of our citi zens, and boldly proclaiming against them a war of extermination; and in response to their incitements, hordes of deprayed, misguided desperadoes entering the country, many of them having inscribed on the hats, "Death to Abolitionists, and no quarter " mother and daughter, in the absence of the husbane and father, ravished by nearly one hundred fiendish men; the gifted Major Hoyt, who had gallantly served his country in the Mexican war, brutally murdered while totally unarmed, his body backed to pieces, and a few sods thrown over him, leaving his arms and feet projecting from the earth, a prey for welves, prisonermurdered in a manner exceeding, if possible, even the shocking barbarity of savage tribes, and afterward scalped-one man scalped while alive, and who yet lives to exhibit his skinless head to an outraged world; dwellings being burned over helpless women and screaming children.

In the state of confusion and indignation resulting from these outrages, the people of Kansas sought my aid and counsel; and I took command of the force rallied for their defense as an imperative duty which the promptings of humanity forbade me to refuse Instead of following the examples of your associates we determined to wage an bonorable and on'y a de fensive warfare. To this end, the first order issues guaranteed protection to the settler without reference to his politics, compelled humane and courteous treat ment to prisoners, forbade the burning of dwellings or the destruction of property, and inflicted the penalty of death for its violation. This order was republished the morning after your associates had burned seven States troops. No buildings were destroyed at Frank lin, and the attack was made there under the impression that the cannon loaded and used to frighten Free-State men was the one taken from Lawrence The houses destroyed at Saunders and Bull Creekalthough in themselves military fortifications and oc cupied but a few minutes before their destruction by our invaders-were burned contrary to orders, and by persons having no connection with my command. The house of Clark, the Indian Agent, charged as he was with the cold-blooded murder of the lamented Barber, with its valuable contents, was spared by ou army, which reached it but a few mements after the invaders, who had just burned the seven houses al inded to, had deserted it and fled to Lecompton. A Lecompton express orders were given that not a she should be fired at the house occupied by Widow Brooks and her gallant sons and accomplished daugh ters, although the building was at the time occupied by the very men who had kindled the tires of the ther smoking ruins of the houses of our friends. To Capt Scott, Gen. Richardson and other prisoners, I refe you for testimony of their proper treatment. The lat ter gentleman, at the peril of my own life, was con ducted five miles outside of our picket guards. Al though some of the citizens of Kansas may have been driven into measures of retaliation, and it would be strange if they had not. I defy you to point to a single act committed by the men under my command de regatory to their character as gallant soldiers or chiv alrie centlemen.

As to the charge of treason and outlawry, I laugh to scorn. The recent discharge upon bail of the prisoners charged with treason will I trust, preven any repetition of the stale charge by any man who

makes any pretensions to respectability. I presume there is no one, even in the Slave States o stultilled in intellect as to now imagine that the effort to inflict the curse of Slavery on Kausas by forand arms is not entirely futile. You can, therefore have no other object in the invasion of Kansas that the desire for bloodshed. When you get rendy fo another invasion to gratify this hellish disposition, order to save a further imperiling of our beloves Union, I will entertain a proposition like this: You to elect one hundred actual slaveholders, born and raised in Slave States, who have already been enraged in this conflict, Atchison & Co. among the number; and I to select one hundred actual non-slave olding settlers of Kansas, myself included, we be ng the party invaded and baving the right to select time, place, distance, and weapons, who shall fight n presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of y each party, with the mutual agreement that the lood of the parties thus selected shall settle this vexed

prestion, and save Kansas from further outrage. As no letters are permitted to reach me in Kansas brough Missonri, you will direct your answer to Indi numpelis, Indiana. Yours, Francis County Iowa Sept. 22, 1856. J. H. LANE

It is now ascertained beyond reasonable doubt th he burning of the Ningara on Lake Michigan, b s high some seventy-five human beings lives were was the work of an incendary.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 1 1856. The promise of fair weather to-day, which was given by a talear sky at midnight, and sunshine this morning. has uttedly failed-it has rained all day, except at short intervals, up to 31 o'clock, when the promise of fair weather was renewed by a brilliant rainbow, yet the clouds still hage black and heavy. So far the rain has nearly spoiled the Fair. The streets and grounds are terribly muddy; none of the animals can be talled out of the stalls, and nothing can be seen to any advantage, while the visitors have to pick their way with overshoes, great-coats and shawls and upbrellas. There are a good many people here who were tempted to leave home by the gleam of sunshine this morning. The female portion of those who visit the grounds to-day will not feel desirous to see another day like this soon. The most of them, however, are dressed in a very sensible fashion, particularly in the matter of oileloth hoods over their bonnets. Long skirts and thin shoes have to suffer some, and I fear

The officers of the Society are rather discouraged this evening, as the prospect of paying expenses looks gloomy, though I have no doubt there will be a crowd to morrow if it is pleasant. There is no doubt, too. to-morrow, if it is pleasant. There is no doubt they will be a crow, that they would be highly interested. There is some very choice stock, particularly fine, serviceable work-horses. This region has long been noted. that they would be highly inserested. There is some very choice stock, particularly fine, serviceable work horses. This region has long been noted for good horses and I find in the stables here from this and adjoining counties and from Vermont, as good a lot of stud-horses as I have ever seen together at any of our State Fairs. The several classes of horned cattle are well represented except that very valuable variety the Alderneys, which make the finest milk cows for family use in the world, and if they do not make the most, they do make the best butter ever mad. And here, in his butter county, it is surprising to see only two Alderneys in this exhibition.

But to me, and I think also to many farmers who are beginning to think about economy of motive powers, the most interesting objects in this Fair are the portable or farm steam engines, of which there are seven or eight exhibited, and most of them in operation. Yesterday I thought that of Wood, on truck wheels, would be my choice, as it could be so easily handed about the farm, and applied to any purpose where power was required, but I have seen one to-day that, for simplicity of construction, and for the ease with which its power was applied to a most novel purpose waked up in my mind no small degree of astonishment, and I must declare that I am not very likely

with which its power was applied to a most lovel purpose waked up in my mind no small degree of astonishment, and I must declare that I am not very likely
to be led away by novelties. In a public meeting last
night, I had boldly charged any farmer who
dops his firewood at the door, as being a veritable old fogy, but I did not suppose that the
proof of my assertion was at hand in quite so strong a
form. But here I find a steam-engine attended by a
boy perhaps fourteen years old, just from the woods of
this country, where it has been at work for months,
cutting down trees and sawing up the logs into any cuiting down trees and sawing up the logs into any desired length with a rapidity that is truly astonishing, and by a simplicity of machinery and convenience of and by a simplicity of machinery and convenience of application that I am bold to assert has never been equaled on earth. As yet the machine is not for sale—this being an experimental one—and so, to save useless inquiries at Far Tratuse Office, I will state that it is the invention of Mr. Fairbanks, of the firm of Fairbanks, Wilmot & Co., No. 343 Broadway, New-York. In describing it or its simplicity, because a steam engine must be seen to be understeed. A belier, with chimney and all, is mounted upon a stout pair of iron wheels as high as an ordinary farm eart, with a cylinder like a steammounted upon a stout pair of iron wheels as high as an ordinary farm cart, with a cylinder like a steam-chamber over the boiler, by which it is supplied with water without a pump, by a simple process of exhausting it of air by steam, so that water rushes in through a hose from a barrel, where it is not convenient to have a head to bring it in by its own gravity. This is necessary, because the cylinder is not attached to the boiler but to the saw, which may be two hundred feet distant. The steam is conveyed to the cylinder through a flexible tube, and may be two hundred feet distant. The steam is conveyed to the cylinder through a flexible tube, and the piston works direct to the saw, both being at-tached to a piece of timber, and the whole so light that two men can pick it up and move it about with great ease; and the saw may be applied to a standing tree, or to a log in any position. If the saw hes horizontal or to a log in any position. If the saw lies horizonta it feeds by its own weight, otherwise it is feed by pushstick of timber that a man could get at with a hand-saw can be got at and cut off with this machine from twenty to fifty times as fast as two men could cut

twenty to fifty times as fast as two men could cut a log with a crosscut saw.

The same cylinder can apply its power to a circular saw or threshing machine but its great value will be to the lumberman who can get his power where he cannot get a common cart; and to the farmer, who can drive up to his woodpile and saw up a score of rough knotty logs in about the time it would take him to crind his ax.

If there was nothing else but this machine to interes that portion who begin to believe in substituting steam or machine labor for animal and manual labor. I think or machine labor for animal and manual about 1 that they would be well repeal for their visit to this very unpleasant and unsatisfactory State Fair.

unpleasant and unsatisfactory State Fair.

Among the curious and new machines for saving farm labor. I notice the retary digger of Dr. Evans, exhibited by Henry O Rielly, the once famous great builder of telegraph lines. It is a most formidable-looking instrument, being composed of some hundreds of harrow teeth attached to chains revolving around one large and two small cylinders, so that the teeth strike almost perpendicularly into the earth, and come out with a straight pull.

Reapers and mowers are well represented and attract.

with a straight pun.

Respers and mowers are well represented, and attract
more attention than almost any other implements. One
man has a model of one that he thinks will run over
the control of the co the roughest surfaces. Great as improvements have been in this line, they continue without abatement. am told that McCormick sold last season at Chicago over five thousand of his respers. Wright sold of the am told that McCormick sold last season at Chicago over five thousand of his reapers. Wright sold of the Atkins automaton reaper machines over three thousand and of Manny's patent, over five thousand were sold last year in Hi nois. I heard tieo. Geddes of Oaondaga say that without reapers and other tools that have been invented within fifteen years past, it would be impossible for him to carry on his farm with any profit to himself, if indeed he could do it at any rate, on account of the laborers necessary.

There was a farmers' meeting held last evening, attended by about 100 men, the most of whom could not

tended by about 100 men. the most of whom could not be coaxed or driven into an expression of their opinions, but they listened with anxiety to the remarks made by George Geddes, George Clark, Mr. Conger, Solon Robinson, and others, principally upon the subject of teeding horses and other domestic snimals, and upon the value of different kinds of food, and whether it should be fed whole, or ground, or cooked. The question of grinning cobs was also discussed.

Solon Robinson contended that cobs were of no value whatever as food—not as good as cut straw—and in this opinion most of the farmers concurred

Mr. Geddes thought his animals were injured rather these benefited, and he had taken down his cob-

Goddes thought his animals were injured rather benefited, and he had taken down his cob

rusher and taid it aside as worthless.

Mr. Clark insisted upon the economy of feeding horses oats and hay unground and uncut, for hard work, and asserted that he had proved it by well-tried

periments.
Altogether the discussion was a very interesting and valuable one, and it is a pity that it could not have been listened by thousands instead of the few in at tendance.
The Fair closes on Friday night, whatever may be

## THE DIFFERENCE.

to the Editor of the N. Y. Tribiane.

the weather.

Sin: The question has frequently been put forth Since we, at the North, allow your Southern oraton to defend Slavery in public speeches, in our cities how can you, with any pretension to fairness, deny to reciprocate our courtesy, and refuse our oratothe privilege of attacking your 'peculiar institution, but one answer, and that answer is frequently given erbally, by Southern men; "The case is not fairly stated the circumstances are dissimilar. A speec in favor of Slavery, at the North, involves no dangerous consequences to the community; so far as the people are concerned, it is a harmless expression opinion; but public speeches against Slavery at the South would excite the slaves to insurrection an the entire military force of the cities would be needed to keep them in order after such speeches had been delivered. Precisely so. That is just the differ nce, and the deference suggests two inquiries:

I. The inflammable and dangerous character of the

institution being thus admitted, why do the South rners so cherish it as a blessing, instead of endeavorng to rid themselves of it as a curse ' And. II. Touching the perpetual threats of "disunion,

n the part of these Southerners, masmuch as describe would be a practical "speech" against Slavery to the entire Southern public city and country, and as, there forc, the "entire military force of both city and country would be needed to keep the slaves in order," a here would the public authorities of those States ch for whiteen to differed themselves, in case the Gene of Government we fit to hold them to are and for the frequency discussed Your old t servit.
AN OBSERVER.

THE TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

Previously acknow-	D. C. C.	2.00
Last red \$11.604 2		1.00
Mrs. C. Wilber 10	George Drury	1.00
Rev. S. Beane 10	Parten Church Chair	
A. Comeli 0 5	East Hamping	30.00
A Friend 0 5	Dr. H. B. Maxlethlin	2 00
A two years' resident in	Mrs. E. W. Magiethiin.	1.00
	Hayden	3.00
K. P. 2 & W. Hunter 1 &	A Friend of Freedom.	1 (0)
W. Kirkland 1 0	C. W. Morgan	10 00
M. Spring 10 &	R. E. Lockwood	10 00
Z Childs ! 6	E C H	1 100
Capt. J. Maples 100	feaston bury	10 00
F. H. Avell 1 08	J Griffia	3 00
George Woodworth 1 00	Give tem Jessie	1 00
1 C Salishory 5 M	T Shangenbury ear	1 00
1 C Couls (Imah) 5.00	is lander. Perton	1 00
ttilliam Remoke 5 III	Wegyer	25
M Inderwood & Son 5 00	Fari Rozgers	19
1 Getest a 00	DESTREMS CATHERET	1 50
Charmin Varman	Emerson Roders	25
J. C. Eaton 1 00	Thomas C. Lathrop	1.60
Ziba Loveland 1 (a)	Wm Lathrop	1.60
A a Brooks 56		1.00
A F. Brocks	Samuel Finley	1.60
	Figra L. Chapman	1 00
		5 60
	Wm. W. Johnson	2 00
Mrs. H. Kellogg 25	A. M. Hawkins	1.00
Enc. 25	A friend of Kansas	1 00
Patrick & Discounterment	Isaac Barber	-50
John Kimmelaresers	Groter Avery	50
Tarting Billion December 2007	Ass McKee	1 00
Samuel Woodhead 1 00 Irah Stearns 5 00	H. Globs.	1 00
Thomas Gilbert 1 oc	S. M. Alger	1 00
John Dysen 1 60	G. Lyon	1 00
M. W oodruff 1 68	W. G. Alger	1 00
Minor Taylor 1 8	B. Russeil	1 00
Joe Johnson 100	J. L. Pendleton	1 00
George W. Brewn 1 6	N. Russell.	1 00
J. W. Paveon 3 or	A liepublican	1 00
C. G. Gridley 1 N		
Total	*11.7	16 00
Trans.		
FIRES.		

THE LATE FIRE IN BARCLAY STREET.

The less occasioned by the conflagration in Barelay and Washington streets on Thursday night will not fall far short of \$100,000.

Mr. Lilienthal is unable as yet to estimate his loss His stock in the old building on Washington street had een fully insured, but in some cases the policies had expired. He had an insurance of \$14,300 in the follow-

eg Companies: Firemens \$7,300, Columbia \$1,000; National \$1,500 Washington, \$4,500. Last week Mr. Lilienthal procured \$10,060 insurance on the new building-Columbin Insurance Co. \$5,000, Excelsior Insurance Co \$5,000. The new building would have cost when finshed about \$160,000. It is said to have sustained a oss of over \$100,000

John A. Solomon, dealer in willow and wooden ware, occupying No. 213 Washington street, has the following insurance on his stock, which was damaged to the amount of \$2,500: Market, \$3,000; Nassau of Brooklyn, \$2,000; Fulton, \$2,000; Long Island, \$2,000 Excelsior, \$3,000; Metropolitan, \$5,000. The building is owned by J. A. Wells, and is damaged to the amount of about \$500. Insured for \$5,000 in St Marks Insurance Company.

Levi Cole, dealer in butter and eggs, occupying the cellar of No. 213, has an insurance of \$1,000 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

C. V. Clickener, druggist, corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, had a very narrow escape. He sustained damage by water to the amount of about \$2,000. Insured for \$45,000, in about a dozen offices in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and London.

By this fire some three hundred men and women are thrown out of employment. Mr. Lilienthal will proceed to rebuild his establishment as soon as possible

On Thursday a Reporter of THE TRIBUNE was be et by a gang of Ruffians while quietly pursuing hi tedious duty in taking notes of Gov. Floyd's speech at the Exchange. They tried to beat and bruise, and, perhaps, kill him-all because he was recognized as attached to this journal. He bore himself with gal laptry and coolness amid the furious throng, and by the help of the police escaped uninjured.

On Thursday night another gang of Ruffians, led, as we hear, by a "Democratic" Councilman, entered a Republican meeting in the Fourteenth Ward and broke up. The venerable Judge Emmet was speaking; but they paid him the compliment of forcing him t

Free discussion is what the Ruffians fear most des perately, whether in Missouri, Virginia or New-York. They feel that they must put it down, or that it wil put them down. They are right in that. But we tel them, they mob Republican reporters and speakers is

MADAME DE WILHORST .- A full and brilliant house animated by an eager interest on behalf of the fair singer, was met in Niblo's Saloon on Thursday night to creet Madame de Wilhorst on her second appearance i the public concert room. Since her debut, two week ago, her friends have been looking forward with auxiety to this occasion, as the trial which should decide her status as a professional vocalist. We think the expectations of the most sanguine have been re alized; she has made a complete success, and will take high place. Even in so short a time as fortnight she had appreciably overcome the ifficulties which attend inexperience and a sudden emergence from the drawing-room into th thronged saloon-the domain of free criticism. The performance of Madame de Wilhorst on this las occasion was characterized by a rare self-reliance which easily imparted itself to the audience, in the shape of a most comfortable confidence, and enhanced the satisfaction with which they received some bravely executed passages of most difficult ornamentation Nor was she without inspiration. In the romance from the Troratore and the cavatina from Roberto Devercus their enthusiasm rose to a flattering pitch, and in both instances the lady was indebted to a forbearing, but almost reluctant, courtesy for her escape from an encor-Madame de Wilhorst was unfortunate in her sup porters. Young Sanderson, the planist, gave satisfac tion: but Signor Morino was but tolerable, and Signor Alaimo an affront to so cultivated an assemblage.

The corner stone of the Troy University was laid in he 2d inst. Notwithstanding the bad weather of the previous day, great crowds had poured in the town to ee the sight. A spacious tin box, containing a his tory of the University by Prof. Barber, the New-York City and Troy papers, was placed in the stone. Dr. Baldwin and the Rev. Dr. McClintock of Carlisle, Pa., the President elect of the University, delivered powerful addresses. The buildings were designed by Edson & Egelbert of New-York, and will be equally tasteful and commodious.

CHURCH RE-OFISTD. - The Episcopalians of New York will be glad to learn that All Saints' Church, cor ner of Henry and Scammel streets, is to be re-opened for Divine service next Sunday, October 5. The edifice has for some time stood greatly in need of repairs. and a few months ago was in so bad a state as to be hardly safe. Through the enterprise and public spirit of the congregation, liberally aided by Trinity Church, the needed repairs have now been made, so as to render the building, it is believed, entirely safe for years to come. Under their renovating hand the editice has also grown highly attractive to the eye; some decided improvements having been made in the chencel, the windows greatly beautified, and the whole interior repainted in a style of chaste and tasteful elegance. As for the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, it caree need be said that he is well kn wn as one of the most earnest and most devoted pastors in this city. Under his able and fuithful ministry the parish has been greatly distinguished for success and usefulness, and may well be congratulated now on having its honorable history crowned with so encouraging a prospect. and a few months ago was in so bad a state as to be rowned with so encouraging a prosper

John Dolan was nominated for Assessor by a large meeting of the voters of the Fourteenth Ward at No 76 Prince street last evening, independent of party.

Messrs, H. Smith & Co., envelope manufacturer have just completed some envelopes, representing in unbossed relief. Fremont on the Rocky Mountain's Peak, with appropriate lines.

-It was gently insinuated to the Common Council a Workester that they could spend \$500 attrantageous, in giving the President a reception to that town Whereupon they flatly voted 11 to 5 that they wouldn't 90 anything of the do anything of the sort.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Roard of Aldermen met again yesterday afternoon the City Hall, and continued the investigation relative to the management of the affairs of the Bureau of Ro

pairs and Supplies. Aid. Tucker in the chair.

Jemes Reed, being sworn, says—I do pretty much all the expense what of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. I was in the hotel business before I went into this basiness it was not a expense by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplied to the basiness I say not a creature by true.

Q. How same Mr. Schaft is elect you! A. I dan't know; I supplied to him for the defination. O. Was the Commissioner under any obligation to you?

Q. Was the Commissioner under any obligation to you A. N. Sir.

Q. Was there any agreement as to any per centage to be clarged? A. I don't know of any emchagreement; I make out the bills myself, and keep one books; in typerrup buildings he Commissioner has directed me to make an estimate.

Q. Cound you state an instance? A. I cound state a dorent don't remember all there was so many, did some work at the Iron be, only work at the Enghth Ward Station. House, made out an estimate. I did thus work by continued, I reported to the Commissioner what the amount was, and he told me to go on and do it. I made out a bill of items, otherwise Mr. Flags would not have paid it the bill did not exceed the estimate. I think the Superintendant generally took my bills and examined the work in one or two cases the Superintendent propriet and the control of the superintendent generally took my bills and examined the work in one or two cases the Superintendent propriet and the bill was rather large, and I altered it before he approved it.

Q. What per cent do you charge on seaferial when you because a himster? A. I charge about three cents on a plank, or slid hundred. I make no charge of per centage when I bay and send to the yard, I only charge when I take to my shop.

Q. Has anything been paid to any party for this privilege of doing work! A. Not that I know of, in my case there has been party.

deing work. A. Not that I know of, in my case there has been mope.

2. Has there ever in any work that you have done been any written contract or estimate! A. No. Str.

2. What is detee with oil Inmber or material! A. Anything worth refineving I take to the Corporation yard, and do not know what is done with it there: I have a foreman who is a practical carpenter his name is Samuel Walker. as I am not a practical carpenter myself I generally take him with me, and an average by discount of the strength of the work of pumps. I did not by to see them at all.

Alderman FILERER mentioned over some dozen

witness. Witness, in reply to a question, said: If I had seen the work I do not think I could tell whether the price charged was too nuch or too little: I have been in the habit of meeting Mr. Irving every morting, and reporting how the contract work was zing on, and we worktogether to look at the work; I get a salary of #2 per day. I have been paid part of it. I am a carpenter, and have been in the habit of visiting all the buildings every day where work was going toward. I have been with Mr. Irving to make estimates of work—not written estimates, but rough calculations. Mr. Irving, when he goes with me, generally examines the work according to the specifications before him.

James E. Carr being sworp, savs-My business t James E. Carr being sworp, says—My business is timmed, during the year I have been employed by Mr. Donovan. I never was employed previous to the 15th of Jamary less by hon, I did not know him before that time, I worked in the shop and out of deserg. I did some work in Twenty second Ward Staties-House, put on some patches of new fin and edicted up some holes, did not see Donovan there while I was a wirk, he had a foreman mamed. Murphy; did some work at Fernkin Market, teck ent old sine gutter and put in a copper gutter; the old one was rotten; did some work at Felton Market, but in fin gutter; there hefore; the old copper taken out was between 36 and 46 feet in lought; the roof was completely repaired; Morphy was with me some of the time. Donovan came there several times.

After some further testimoux of a similar character the Come roof was completely repaired. Morphy was with me some the time. Denovan came there several times. After some further testimony of a similar character the Com-

The following report has been made by the Committee of Directors of the Eric Railroad, in relation to the Complaints of the Committee of Engineers:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. R. Co., |
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1896.

To L committee Engineers and others.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Oct. 3, 1856, the following Report having been read, was unanimously approved, and the whole subject referred back to the Committee, with full power to take such action as the present exigency seems clearly to demand.

NATHANIEL MAISH, Secretary.

The Committee to whom was referred the communi-

mand. NATHANDEL MARSH, Secretary.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication, purporting to be a preamble and resolutions of certain delegates appointed by the Engineers of the several divisions of this Railroad, passed at a meeting held at Susquehanna, Sept. 19, beg leave to report:

That they have given the subject much thought and investigation, having had a long interview with the following persons: William Schrier, John C. Megiani, John Hall, E. F. Whalen, H. J. Brooks, Henry Belden, Joseph York, I. C. York, Edward Tianey, and J. F. Olmstead, who represent themselves as a Committee of the Delegates above referred to. And they have also consulted the General Superintendent, and have also consulted the General Superintendent, and they have also consulted the General Superintendent, and such other authorities, for such facts and explanations as would enable them to arrive at satisfactory conclusions in the matter presented for consideration. With these lights we proceed to discuss the demands of the sions in the matter presented for consideration. With these lights we proceed to discuss the demands of the document referred to—the most emphatic of which seems to be the abrogation of the rule 6th, supplement-ary to the general instructions of March 6, 1854, said demand being made by the persons upon whem it is in-tended to operate, which is as follows:

"Every engineer will be held accompable for

tended to operate, which is as follows:

"Every engineer will be held accountable for ran ning off at a switch at any station where his train stops but will not be held responsible for running off at a switch at a station where his train does not stop."

which having been submit-

but will not be held responsible for running on at a switch at a station where his train does not stop."

This is a rule of softty, which having been submitted to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State, and duly affirmed by them, seems to clothe it with some degree of public utility. It was intended to require engineers to approach stations where their trains stop, at such a moderate rate of speed as would insure safely against all contingencies of carelessness or design, of switchmen or others. This rule, while protecting the engineer, really involves him in no hardship, but if faithfully executed, would render accidents and collisions between trains nearly impossible—a result which the traveling public at least will appreciate, if our engineers do not. The engineers are not held responsible for the acts of the switchmen, as their Committee seems with some degree of plausibility to imply, but they are simply made responsible for their own violations of the rule, which requires them to so regulate their speed when rule, which requires them to so regulate their speed when approaching stations where their trains are to stop as to run off open switches. The rule appear not to run off open switches. The rule appears to require the switchment to keepithe switch in proper po-sition, and they are dismissed if failing to perform this important duty. But experience having proved that frequent collisions and disasters could not be prevented by the mere responsibility of switchmen, this rule under discussion was adopted as an additional guard of life and property. And we were particularly struck with the wisdom of the rule, for while it has resulted in with the wisdom of the rule, for while it has resulted in great security to the lives of passengers and the engineers themselves, by protecting them against a too common and frightful source of disaster, at the same time it has resulted in but few discharges. We find, by referring to the Company's records, that there are about 100 men employed in that capacity, and the following statement embraces the whole number that following statement embraces the whole number the have been affected during the last two and a half year.

have been affected during the last two and a hair years by a violation of this rule:

The whole number disharded was 25
The number of above returned 4. 12
The number disharded is second advas. 14
The number disharded for second advas. 15
During this period the number of miles run by the several engineers is about 8,100,000.

It is difficult to see any practical cause of complaint in the working of this rule, and it does not seem unreasenable that the Engineers should be required to share the responsibility with the Switchmen, when the (a, ro) is entirely in their own hands; nor can it be share the responsibility with the Switchmen, when the chroit is entirely in their own hands; nor can it be charged that by this rule "Switchmen are encouraged to neglect their duty," because they share the responsibility and are discharged for the same accidents. The argument adduced that Switchmen "in a majority of "instances are unfit for the positions they hold," it true, furnishes a most cogent reason for the greater responsibility of the Engineer, and the greater necessity of a strict adherence to the rule and its penalties; and the further argument urged against this rule, that in several instances trains had been run off, notwithmending the atrangency of it, merely goes to further demoning the stringency of it, merely goes to further demoning several instances using hos several instances and the strangency of it, merely goes to further demon state the necessity of the rule and the difficulty of guarding against a cidents of the kind; and surely discontinues any relatation of the rules governing the running of a road where the lives of thousands of personal parts may be made to pay the penalty of such rash im ons may be made to pay the penalty of such rash ortunity. That the conclusion is forced upon us, i pertunity. That the conclusion is forced upon us, it is only necessary to suppose an abrogation of the rule reserved to, and an accident resulting therefrom. In such a case, would not the public stamp the act only as imbedie but criminal, unpardonable, and unjustifiable. Indeed, we are constrained to hope that the great body of the Engineers of our Road are two intelligent and conscient one to join in a desire of this kind, but regard it as emanating from a few thoughtless, or resuless meaning the total becomes one of any local distinctions. airst whem this rule becomes one of marked attill.
Experience has proved that there are three promines

causes of Railroad accidents.

1st. The neglect to use danger signals when re-The neglect of the same when used, and

2d. The neglect of the same when use 1. 2d. The almost universal habit of running into

3d. The aimost universal habit of running into elec-tions at a high rate of speed.

We learn that in framing a rule to guard against the latter, great difficulty was encountered from the fact that speed could not be measured or estimated with certainty—hence the rule in question was adopted upon the safe presumption that the care necessary to place switches in compliance therewith would ensure such moderate speed as would be absolutely safe. The lin-sure of the control of the con moderate speed as would be absolutely sale. The ringineers were instructed that Switchmen were placed at stopping stations for their convenience only, and were not to be relied upon for the safety of the train, and that Engineers would be expected, in all cases, to so that the switches were right before they passed over them, and were also especially enjoined to take all the time recessary to run safe, in other words, to have present the ringing state of the same recessary to run safe, in other words, to have run into stopping places under the assumption that every switch was out of place, and a train standing on the mean track. We have enlarged on the rule, history and new setty, because of its great importance. on the main track. We have enlarged on this rule, its history and necessity, because of its great importance, and because both in the petition itself and in our per-

sonal interview with the Engineers, they couplishedly state "that they will not be held responsible for the switches in any manner." and while we should regard it a dangerous practice for the Executive department of if a dangerous practice for the Little to meet the ill-this Company to medify its regulations to meet the ill-digested whims of its employees, we can hardly restrain our indignation against an attempt to subvert by threatened insubordination, a set of regulations, which being framed and executed with singular ability and success, have challenged the admiration of the public, and insured the safe transit of life and property in a manner almost without parallel in this country. In this connection it is proper to state, that in cashing the attention of the General Superintendent to the discharge tention of the General Superintendent to the discharge of one of the Engineers referred to, who had backed off the switch at Hornellsville, and on which much stress was laid by the Committee of Engineers who appeared before us, he disavowed any intention of on-loring the penalty of discharge in the case, and explained the dismissel as the act of a Division Super-intendent, who, in his absence, had literally construed the rule, not being aware of an exception, which was applicable to this particular case, as explained in a cir-cular of June, 1834. At the same time he informed us applicable to be paid to be a sometime to informed us that his letter to the Engineers, where he assures them that they shall never be discharged without a hearing, has they shall never be also narged without a hearing, has always been substantially complied with on his part, and on the part of others, so far as he has any knowledge.

To their demand for increased compensation, we

To their demand for increased compensation, we have only to report that one of our body has thoroughly investigated the corresponding rate of weiges paid by other leading Kailroad Companies, and by comparison there is, in our estimation, no just cause of complaint; and it is due to the firement to say, that no member of their occupation appears to represent them. plaint; and it is due to the armen to say, that no member of their occupation appears to represent them, although, according to the communication under discussion, they are made a party. We regard a petition for an increase of wages as in itself legitimate mad proper; and while it has always been the aim of this Company to secure the services of competent and faithful men, by liberal compensation, and to need their reasonable requests for an increase, yet, titler the circumstances, the demand at this time cannot see the relation.

Their demand for a free pass for tiremen and the un plevees of other Roads, is so prodigiously absurd as to hardly nearly discussion. Indeed, we think they mass have observed the large number of "dead heads which our Railloads are burdened with; and there fore, urge their ciains as a satire on the losseness of Railroad management in this respect.

We are satisfied, after full investigation, that the rules and regulations of the company are no more stringent than is requisite for the safety of life and preperty, and that they have been fairly and justly administered, by the energy and great capacity of our President and General Superintendent.

Such rules must be arbitrary to be effective and to enforce discipline among a body of marly 5,000 men whose capacities and dispositions are more verseus than their occupations.

their occupations.

That there should be occasional hardships arising from the necessary administration of discipline is to be expected, and the aggrieved party has the right to leave the company's service at any time when he encounters a fancied or real grievance, but surely the em-

counters a fancied or real grievance, but surely the employees have no right, either singly or collectively, to enforce a change of rules, vital to the interests of the company and the safety of the lives and property committed to its charge.

The Directors must make such rules for the operation of the Road as experience indicates to be proper and necessary for its safe and economical operation; the Executive Officers must execute these with energy and firmless, duties of great responsibility, and therefore any organized effort of the employees of the Road to any organized effort of the employees of the Road to obstruct them must meet with a decided and energetic To this end, full and ample means have been resorted

To this end, full and ample means have been resorted to for the protection of the faithful and industrious employees of the Company in the performance of their duty, against any organized attempt to obstruct them. A strong police force will be on the alert to guard against any excesses on the part of misguided personal engaged in the proposed strike.

In view of this state of things we beg leave to advise that you instruct our General Superintendent to immediately discharge from the Company's service them Engineers representing themselves as a Committee.

ten Engineers representing themselves as a Committee in this act of insubordination, and to fill their places with men who are willing to obey rules, and leave to the proper authority the duty of making them, and also in cause to be discharged all employees who re-fuse to rerve the Company under and in complete obedience to the rules as they are, tilling their places i

like manner.

We feel that no other course would be consistent with our duties, and we submit with confidence to the enlightened judgment of the public, whose safety is of the first consideration, and to the utmost security of

the first consideration, and to the utmost security of ether Railroad Managers, whose interests are inseparably connected with the issue of this matter.

It is proper to state, for the honor of a large body of our intelligent and industrious Engineers, that this insubordination (we learn) extends to but a small portion in the Company's service, and that they are without the sympathy of the public in any quarter; and we close this communication with the remark that this is the second time in the history of our Road where we have been called upon to sacrifice large sums of money for its safety and proper government—an alternative for its safety and proper government—an alternative forced upon us by a clear sense of duty to the public, to our employees and ourselves, not doubting for one moment the result. All of which is respectfully

B. J. CORNELIUS SMITH.
D. A. CUSHMAN.
WM. E. DODGE.

E. J. BROWN.

THE CHARLESTON DURL .- The Charleston Standard gives the following account of the affair of honor in that city, already noticed by telegraph:

"An affair of honor occurred last evening in the vicinity of this city, between Wm. R. Taber, ir., esq., one of the editors of The Mercury, and Edward esq., one of the editors of The Mercury, and Edward Magnath, esq., in which the former was mortally wounded, and died an hour after. The difficulty orig-inated from the publication of articles in The Mercury in reference to the Hen, A. G. Magrath, a candidate for Congress. Satisfaction was demanded by the brother, and a meeting tock place as we have mentioned. Difficulties continued in the way of an adtaking effect in his head. The weapons were pistals, and the distance ten paces."

The Mercury says:

It is our duty to announce the death of Wm. R. Taber, jr., one of the editors of this paper, who fell Taber, jr., one of the editors of this paper, who fell yesterday afternoon, at the third fire, in a duel with yesterday aftermoon, at the third fire, in a duel with Edward Magnath, esq., in consequence of the peremptory challenge of the latter for the publication of alleged offensive matter in this paper, the author of which was not called for. The communications complained of had reference to the candidacy for Congress of the Hon. A. G. Magnath. It is not now that we are called upon to pursue the merits of the question in volved. In the presence of death—the death of one who has been intimately associated with us for years, and who heathed as true a heart as ever best on the soil of Carolina—we how our heads in serrow and in and who breathed as true a heart as ever beat on the soil of Carolina—we how our heads in sorrow and in suffering, and pass by all considerations of party conflict, in the sense that we have lost a friend, true and tried, and a brother in the hard duties that make up our connection with the public life. It will not be easy to find a braver and a more self-sacrificing spirit—it will not be often that the community will be called upon to mourn over the extinction of a more builtiant and generous intellect."

The Charleston Courier publishes the following cor-

CHARLESTON, September 27, 1886. Sis: It has just come to my knowledge that your brother, E. Magrath, esq., has sent a challenge to the brother, E. Magrath, esq., has sent a challenge to the editors of The Mercery on account of the publication in that paper of the articles signed "A Nullifier." With a view of preventing a collision between our manual triends, I hereby avow myself the author of these articles. I trust, Sir, that you will see the propriety of relieving others from the probable and painful consequences of vindicating your honor, by vindicating it vourself.

My friend, Dr. Furman, will make the necessary wrangements. Your obedient servant, EDMUND RHETT, &

To the Hen. A. G. Madearn, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 30, 1858.

Sin: Your note of the 27th inst., was handed to me on Sunday in Aiken, by Dr. Ferman, to whom I stated I would return an answer in Charleston.

Your communication gave me the first intension that any difficulty had grown out of the publication of certain articles of which you have avowed youself the

author.

I took the most effectual means, circumstanced as k was, to put a stop to the proceedings of which you no-

was, to put a stop to the proceedings of which you notified me.

I had hoped that these means would have proved successful: that they were not, was entirely beyond my control. I came to the city the day after the receipt of your note in Alken; I then for the first time learned that definite arrangements had been made for a duel between Mr. Taher and my brother, that time far their meeting having been fixed at an hour prior to she arrival of the cars.

Your declaration of being the author of the articles which have appeared in The Mirroury, addressed to myself, is of no interest, or consequence to me. Should I deem it requisite to take any step, for mesting the waprovoked charges and aspersions. I shall follow the dictates of my own sense of duty and propriety, aided therein by the counsel of friends, and not regarding the suggestions of my assailant. To the public as well as myself it is due that this correspondence should be that this correspondence should Your obedient Sereaut.